

the bar examinations with high marks, and entered into the practice of his profession. He was a success at the bar, has always regretted that he could not have remained a lawyer, and has often tried unavailingly to return to the law. But it was not to be. The public service was calling.

Attorney Quezon was induced to leave private practice to become provincial *-fiscal* (provincial prosecuting attorney) of Mindoro and later of Tayabas. Soon thereafter he was elected Governor of Tayabas and won local renown as a vigorous executive. One of his gubernatorial acts, clearly illegal, consisted in making the citizens of the province plant coconuts and thus underwrite their own prosperity. From the provincial governorship it was but a step to the first Philippine Assembly, wherein he became the floor leader and chairman of the appropriations committee. Then he was sent as Resident Commissioner to the United States, where he remained until after the enactment of the Jones Law. On the constitution of the Philippine Senate as the Upper House of the Philippine Legislature, he was elected Senator and President of the Senate. Since 1922 President Quezon has been the leader of the Filipino people. That position was made secure by election as the first President of the Philippine Commonwealth.

The foregoing is the bare biographical data connected with the life of President Manuel L* Quezon. Let me now endeavor to fill out the outline.

There have been three phases to the Quezon career. The first may be called preparatory. It was made up of sacrifices

to secure an education, of rough experiences in the Army, and of a start in politics which carried him to the Islands' legislative body. But had Quezon stopped there he would have remained one of the crowd. He went forward to become the leader of the crowd. In one phase of this part of Quezon's life he took charge of the American end of the campaign for Philippine emancipation. In the other phase, he dominated Philippine politics.